LABOR CLARION

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THE PATRIOTISM OF ASIATIC EXCLUSION

WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD ORGANIZE FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

Three meetings have been held by San Francisco women to organize a club for women and girls engaged in industrial pursuits. For some months energetic plans have been outlined, and at the first called meeting the Twentieth Century Club became an established fact. Its officers are: President, Mrs. L. C. Walden; Vice-President, Mrs. Louise La Rue; Secretary, Nan Donovan; Treasurer, Miss Maud Younger.

The charter roll shows a large membership, and interest is keen among those who will benefit by the step taken. Every woman who toils for a livelihood will be eligible to join. The main objects are to provide educational advantages and furnish social relaxation for many who are now heavily handicapped in these respects. The woman or girl alone in a large city has a limited environment. She is unable to participate in the pleasures of home life, and music and books and friendly intercourse with others of her sex are denied because of lack of opportunity. The Twentieth Century Club will fill a niche in the life of the community.

One important factor for success is the independence from outside aid. There is no disposition to decry such assistance—far from it. The fact remains, however, that when women join a club on equal footing with others, when they pay exactly the same dues and have a voice in all the proceedings, there will be a keen desire to help along the good work.

While of course the plans outlined are to an extent idealistic, yet they are easily practicable, and the vim with which the officers and members are working leaves no doubt of the culmination of the many good things proposed. Leaving aside the virtue of the equality and self-supporting features, it will be recognized that social intercourse will be an attraction that will hold many in close bonds. Concerts, literary societies, lectures, entertainments, reading rooms, committee, reception and music rooms, are to be provided, and the educational suggestions have much to commend them. Classes will be formed to help those who desire to improve themselves, and sewing instruction will be added to the purposes of the Club. There are many girls who have had little chance to acquire a knowledge of dress-making and its associated arts, and they will undoubtedly avail themselves of the department.

Lack of entertainment for the women wage earners has long been one of the problems of modern industrial life, particularly in view of the social restrictions that bind so many in the hours of freedom. The Twentieth Century Club wants to remedy conditions. It is a worthy object. Every citizen should lend his or her aid to such a cause.

Another thought suggests itself to the advantage of the effort to improve the surroundings of women and girls who toil. In many instances the wages paid are too small to permit of entertainment or amusement. It takes all that can be earned to support life. Consequently there is no chance to purchase entrance tickets for lectures or entertainments of any kind. The Twentieth Century Club will furnish the needed recreation in this direction, and the dues, divided among the large number of members, will be so small as to be within the means of all.

A mass meeting of citizens of San Jose and vicinity was held on June 19th under the auspices of the Santa Clara Asiatic Exclusion League. James D. Grahame, Jr. O. U. A. M., delivered an eloquent address. He said in part:

It has been allotted me to speak of the Asiatic question from a view point that has as yet been very lightly considered, "The Patriotism of Exclusion." The idea that opposition to the immigration of Asiatics is, or was in the past, confined solely to labor unions, or to workingmen in general, is an erroneous one and was exploded some two or three decades ago. It is now well understood, by a majority of our people that it is an issue upon which all the people of the United States are vitally interested. To translate the sentiment which formerly existed, and which is rapidly approaching the same intensity I will quote from the utterances of several gentlemen formerly prominent in public life.

Mr. John P. Irish, now known for his hostility to the exclusion movement, was at one time editor of the *State Free Press* of Iowa City, Iowa. On coming to California Mr. Irish made an investigation of the Chinese question and embodied his conclusions in a letter to his journal. It reads as follows:

"We found San Francisco in a ferment over the Chinese question. Hayes insulted every lady and kicked every laborer by his veto of the effective Chinese bill passed by the last Democratic Congress and Arthur had just deliberately repeated the dose.

"I came here not for health but for the opportunity of looking at the Chinese question. When I saw it I thanked God that for fifteen years, from the beginning of the evil until now, I had fought it. Since I came a ship landed a thousand Chinese laborers and thirty-five women prostitutes, shipped to their masters here for whom they must slave in infamy. Nearly forty thousand live in the district called Chinatown and this district has in it not one dozen wives, not one dozen families. Forty thousand white laborers would represent one hundred and sixty thousand of population. Here every woman is unclean, she has no children, she is a slave sold at birth to infamy and trained to vice as white men train their children to virtue. The men cook their own food, tend their own foul sleeping places, and live on twenty dollars a year.

"Chinese cheap labor! here is a tragedy—alongside this wifeless, childless, Christless labor, the white toiler with his wife and weans competes in vain.

"The San Francisco Hoodlum!—he is the son of a white laborer who was guttered in the unequal contest; his sons missed their schooling and at working age had to compete with Chinese labor. The competition was impossible, they fell into vice. The white laborers' daughters have not a thing to which they can turn to honestly earn a living. The young men who in the natural course would mate and make them homes are in the jail, the gutter, the gambling house. So the girls' feet take hold of perdition and they carry their bodies to market to meet the Chinese and compete with them in the footrace to hell. So the white laboring class is festered out, livid with the leprosy of the Chinese curse, rotting with the cancer which grows and thrives as they decay. This is a sketch of the effects of Mongolian labor on this Coast. The picture is underdrawn, it is not colored."

Such were the conditions, Mr. Chairman, in 1882 and 1883 and for some years subsequent and which caused the forcible expulsion of Asiatics from Humboldt County (1883), the people of that section being so earnest in their convictions that no Chinese have ever been permitted to return. The knowledge that Mr. Irish has recently stated that his letter was written under a misapprehension of the facts, and therefore disavows his former utterances, has caused me to present them here in company with statements of other gentlemen just as well known and whose judgment will probably carry greater weight.

(Continued on page 6)

UNION LABOR'S STRUGGLE FOR THE ELEVATION OF THE HOME.

During the present month, the Mount Hermon Association, an organization of men and women who take a Chautauqua-like interest in the problems of the day, have held summer assemblies in the heart of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Men from various walks of life have been invited to address the meetings. President John W. Sweeney of the San Francisco Labor Council eloquently discussed the "Aims of Labor" and "Child Labor." These two subjects were treated on the same evening.

On another occasion, Father Terence Caraher of St. Francis Catholic Church and Will J. French were invited to speak. The topic of Father Caraher's address was "The Children of the Poor in a Great City." The subject was admirably handled and those who heard the address will long remember it. The other talk was on "Union Labor's Struggle for the Elevation of the Home." Inasmuch as trade unionists are interested in such a theme, Mr. French's address follows:

The subject assigned the speaker this evening reaches down to one of the basic principles of the labor movement. Around the word "home" cluster memories and associations that linger while life lasts. Men and women meet on common ground when so much that is vital in human life serves as an introduction to a given theme.

Perhaps you have seen the picture of John Howard Payne, the American dramatist and composer of "Home, Sweet Home," standing outside a drawing room on a cold, winter's night, listening to the members of the household grouped around the piano singing his own beautiful composition. The snow is falling lightly. The warmth of the fire seems to penetrate beyond the confines of the room. The scene lives. It tells its own story. The longing of the wanderer to participate in the pleasures of the home is natural and world-wide, and forms one of the corner stones of our civilization. We are agreed, then, that the home is the center of our hopes and aspirations, for society at large is simply an extension of the family circle.

Theoretically, there is a unanimity of opinion that all movements to strengthen the home should be encouraged. Unfortunately, when practical expression is given to the theory, there is frequently opposition to overcome. Man's greed—the lust of money—is a factor that gives warfare to many an effort to improve conditions, and almost equal in importance is the neglect of citizens to aid those whose motives are pure in the various attempts to give humanity the best possible in our day and generation.

History will give the labor movement due credit for its work for the home and all therein. If you analyze human effort carefully, there will always be found an underlying reason. Sometimes the desire for gain influences, and the possibility of retarding the onward march of civilization is lost sight of in the spirit of selfish financial conquest.

Not so the labor movement. Struggling at intervals against adverse criticism, fighting for its own in the marts of trade, unpolished at times, it may be, unwisely led, occasionally, yet it stands forth in the "far-flung battle line." Its achievements are many, the proudest of all are those for the elevation

of the home—not merely the American home, but the home, whether it be under the Southern Cross or beneath northern skies.

The trade union, standing alone, has had to fight bitterly for the day of rest, for one day's absence from toil out of seven. Before the union came, there were thousands of men and women in San Francisco alone who knew not the meaning of aught but work for the entire week, whose development and opportunity were retarded. The attitude of the labor movement is decidedly in favor of the cessation from toil on the Sabbath Day. Nearly all unions place a maximum figure on such work as is considered necessary on Sunday. President Gompers recently outlined the position of the American Federation on this question. He said that we stand today, as we always have stood, for the Sunday for ourselves, and unionists everywhere, from the parent body down to the smallest organization, have vigorously claimed this right.

It must be remembered that in wresting from man's greed the day of rest, Sunday preferred, the union, as an institution, is doing more than struggling to elevate the home of unionists. Thousands of men and women who are unorganized reap benefits from organized labor. Customs and rules of living are observed and secured from example. When men see their fellows enjoying the God-given day of rest, they begin to want the same right—the privilege of abandoning toil for twenty-four hours out of the week. President Roosevelt has directed that Sunday work in the departments in Washington shall be restricted to that which is of an emergency character, or which is recognized as being absolutely necessary to the public interest and welfare. The agitation of the trade union has had some effect in the issuance of such an order—not directly, perhaps, but indirectly, for when men, realizing their impotence as individuals to benefit themselves, are organized the length and breadth of this land, and of other lands, and are battling in and out of season for one day's rest in seven, the gain to the community is sure, even though it may be slow. Here we have a clear-cut instance of the union endeavoring to elevate the home.

THE UNION'S OPPOSITION TO CHILD LABOR.

It would require more time than is allotted the speaker to describe the efforts of the union to take the child out of the mill, the factory, or the breaker of the coal mine, and save to the nation that which is its very life blood. We are opposed to child labor. Instead of impoverishing the young by stunting their physical growth and retarding their mental development, we unionists have struggled long and earnestly for laws to place children in school until they reach an age that really still leaves them children, but which at least has given some opportunity to acquire knowledge. We are met with united opposition in this agitation to save the child from thralldom. Why? because of interest in the welfare of the young? No, simply because child labor is cheap. Turned into dollars it means much for the mill or factory owner, but the people pay the actual loss.

In Illinois and some other States it is impossible for children under sixteen to work at dangerous occupations. In California the law reserves the first fourteen years of life for graduation from babyhood to childhood, and then to school. It is true that such laws occasionally work hardships, apparently, but the inestimable good to the greatest number and the benefit to both the children and the community warrants the assertion that the union has reason to be proud of its struggle to elevate the child, and therefore the home.

Single-handed, at first, the labor movement took up the cudgels for the unfortunate children. In later days it has become more or less popular to indorse the stand taken, for its merit is apparent. Congress, a few weeks ago, passed a law to cover child labor in the District of Columbia, and efforts have been made in the national halls of legislation to enact laws to prohibit interstate commerce having a foundation of child labor.

THE UNION AS A DEFENDER OF WOMEN.

Of vital importance is the effort of the union to protect women. Declaring for full suffrage, or equal pay for equal work, and aiding laws to increase the age of consent, the organized workers do their best for women. No better instance of this could be given than to quote the instance of the Oregon ten-hour law for women. Declared constitutional in the State named, the result of the union's labors to improve the lot of the weaker sex, the Laundrymen's Association of Oregon appealed to the United States Supreme Court. At the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor, held November 11-23, 1907, it was decided to have the Executive Council of that body assist in defending the law. To the credit of the Supreme Court, be it said the decision flayed the unconstitutional argument of the employers, and it was asserted that humanity had claims beyond avarice, and that to throw every possible safeguard around womanhood was one way of protecting the present generation and the generations to come. It would seem to some that in adopting a ten-hour law as a limit for women working in laundries there should be no formidable opposition, but greed cares naught for human limitation or comfort, nor does it look ahead.

Who can estimate the elevating work of the labor movement in opposing the sweatshop and tenement-house systems, in favoring the introduction of sunshine and air in dark places, in brightening the lives of those whose environment is not of the best? or of laws to protect life and limb, and hold culpable those who endanger the lives of mechanics or pedestrians by carelessness or neglect to supervise dangerous machinery? What more home-elevating influences prevail than to urge a living wage for those who toil? that they may partake of some of the pleasures of life, and do more than simply work for the satisfaction of having their hunger appeased and a roof provided to cover them and theirs.

The trade union stands for the best in the community. It helps the weak, it provides a medium for men to assert themselves and gain conditions in no other way obtainable at the present time. Its imperfections are known, and its virtues deserve a helping hand from every man and woman who takes an interest in the general concern.

A HELP IN TIME OF NEED AND SICKNESS.

Thousands of homes in this country have looked to the union for assistance in time of adversity, and they have not looked in vain. Many an invalid has received financial help, and instances could be quoted of a generous disposition on the part of the labor movement to do more for humanity than simply serve as a factor in commercial life. What more striking illustration could be afforded than the action of the International Typographical Union during recent months? Provision has been made whereby a pension is to be paid to all old members unable to earn a livelihood. They are to receive a small sum each week, and the terrors of poverty are far removed from the households of these veterans of life's battle. This old-age pension plan is merely in its infancy. In the days to come it will have added more evidence of fraternal love—it will relieve more and more those old couples who through sickness, misfortune, or lack of opportunity in the stress of competition have been unable to provide for themselves, of the fears that come to all when the gray hairs commence to appear.

The magnificent Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs is another evidence of the struggle to elevate—to provide a home for those in need. Erected at a cost of over $100,000, replete with every convenience for comfort and aid for the sick, it enables the old or invalid printer to provide for himself or seek the health-giving altitudes of Colorado. Here are a few lines received in San Francisco from a printer, a young man, who recently was sent to the Home. They tell the story—the story of which the trade union is proud, and justly so:

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clean laundry, are features that I appreciate after my useless struggle for the elusive pretzel and cup of coffee. I was assigned to a tent Friday, and with the help of the elements and good clean living, I hope to overcome the dread disease and improve. I thank you for sending me to the grandest place in all the world, the Union Printers' Home, thus giving me a chance to prolong my life and, perhaps, effect a cure."

A SUMMARY OF UNION LABOR'S OBJECTS.

Thus it has been shown that the union stands for the best in the home—for reasonable leisure to enjoy its comforts, for a wage to not only live but to participate in the delights of recreation, of books and flowers, of the great out-of-doors with its trees and mountains and brooks. We all like these factors in making life worth the living. Why should they be reserved for the man of wealth? The wife and children of the mechanic are just as dear to him, and his desire to clothe and educate them is truly laudable.

The union tries hard to combat the ravages of disease. It fights tuberculosis especially. Every law and ordinance to protect health has a friend in the labor movement.

In conclusion, the union in its struggle to forge ahead, elevates the home with every gain. No better evidence could be furnished of the truth of this statement than to summarize the retarding features of civilization that the union vigorously opposes—the sweatshop, the tenement-house, child labor, impure civic conditions, ill-health, long hours, low wages, unprotected machinery, and all that is the opposite of progress. In this contest, relentlessly waged, the union invites co-operation. The struggle makes for a better standard of citizenship, and inasmuch as the objects to be attained are deserving of encouragement, for they benefit humanity —the weak, the poor and the suffering—then let us determine to look out on the larger field with an eye to the single interest that is laid down in the half of the one commandment—"to love thy neighbor as thyself."

DIAMONDS AND HARD TIMES.

A recent report from the United States Consul-General at Antwerp shows that nearly one-half of the 4500 to 5000 diamond cutters of Antwerp were thrown out of work through the failure of orders from the United States on account of the financial crisis. The Consul-General gives some interesting facts about the diamond-cutting industry. He says: "The Antwerp diamond industry comprises about forty factories and employs 4500 to 5000 men. Diamond cutters are paid a wage of $12 to $16 a week, cleavers $20 a week upward, while the sorters receive $6 to $10 a week; thus the average wages amount to $13 to $14 a week. Thirty-five years ago the diamond trade was in such a flourishing condition that a good cutter earned as much as from $220 to $250 a week. This remarkable state of things, however, attracted the attention of workers from all over the country; keen competition ensued, with the consequent diminishing of wages. The famous Cullinan diamond, given to King Edward VIII by the Transvaal colonial government as a birthday present, cannot be cut in England, and will be sent to either Amsterdam or Antwerp, where it will take at the very least six months to perform the work."

The widow of an officer presented herself at the office for the purpose of drawing the pension due her. She handed in the necessary certificate to the effect that she was still alive. "This certificate is not correct," said the official in charge. "What is the matter with it?" asked the lady. "It bears the date of September 21," was the stern reply, "and your pension was due on September 15." "What kind of a certificate do you wish?" asked the disappointed applicant. "We must have a certificate stating that you were alive on September 15," said the officer with great firmness.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR.

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources.

Advertising for a lad, a London firm received within a very few hours 600 applications.

Montreal longshoremen object to the bonus system introduced by the shipping men, but the latter refuse to abolish it.

The Italian government, through the emigration office, has issued another notice with the object of discouraging emigration to the United States.

The Cockermouth Union Board of Guardians has decided to provide work for the 500 unemployed ironworkers at Workington, Eng., at stone breaking.

Regina is a very good place for mechanics and unskilled laborers to keep away from just now. The reports from all branches of labor is—nothing doing.

The number of skilled and unskilled workmen employed at the works of the imperial Japanese government iron and steel works at Wakamatsu, in Kiushiu, is about 7000, with 3000 coolies, bringing the total number of employes up to 10,000.

Allan Studholme, Hamilton, Ontario, second vice-president of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union, has been elected a member of the Ontario legislature for the constituency of East Hamilton over two old party candidates, both lawyers.

An agitation among the members of the Longshoremen's Protective Union in New York City, which has been going on since its strike, for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, resulted on June 4 in its largest local, with a membership of two thousand, deciding to join the Federation. The riggers' branch of the union has also decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Increased liberality is being shown in England in the care of the poor. The new workhouse in Nottingham cost $1,250,000. The cost of maintaining paupers in workhouses increased 65 per cent from 1896 to 1907, and of relieving the poor outside of such institutions 55 per cent. The per capita cost to the people of maintaining the poor in England and Wales is now forty-eight cents.

John Mitchell has decided to keep out of politics and to accept a position with the Civic Federation as peacemaker, when strikes are threatened. His salary will be $6000 a year and the position is one that he will like much better than a strenuous political job. He will be able to do a whole lot more good for organized labor and the public generally in his new position than he could do as governor. With his experience he will make a most valuable man in the role of peacemaker.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in the convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions, and 2042 members. Now, in twenty-six years, it has grown to number 1703 local unions in 1275 cities, and has over 161,200 tax-paying members. It pays a wife funeral benefit, $100 to $200, and disability benefit, $100 to $400. In these general benefits $316,480.85 has been expended the past two years, and $1,132,371.76 since 1884, while $1,683,000 was spent in that period for sick benefits by the local unions, and $486,190.47 granted locals by the general office for strike purposes. The brotherhood is also a protective trade union, as well as a benevolent society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully six and a half million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities.

"What little boy can tell me the difference between the 'quick' and the 'dead?'" asked the Sunday School teacher.

Willie waved his hand frantically.

"Well, Willie?"

"Please, ma'am, the 'quick' are the ones that get out of the way of automobiles; the ones that don't are the 'dead.'"

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THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the prevention of strikes affecting public utilities forms the subject of an article by Victor S. Clark in Bulletin No. 76 of the Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Dr. Clark has recently made a special investigation of the workings of this act and submits the results in this article.

The dominant motive of the act was to prevent strikes and lockouts that seriously and directly affect the general welfare. The method of the law in such disputes is to prohibit a cessation of industry, under penalties, until by the investigation of an official board the public is officially informed of the grounds of the controversy. While strikes and lockouts are not prohibited after an investigation has been made, reliance is placed upon the power of well-informed public opinion to prevent or shorten such disturbances.

The law provides for boards of conciliation and investigation, appointed for each dispute. Each board consists of three members, one selected by the workers, another by the employers, and the third by these two members, or, when they fail to agree, by the government.

The industries to which the law applies are those known as public utilities, such as steam and electric railways, power and lighting plants, and similar industries; it also extends to mines. Coal mines may perhaps be considered as public utilities, but the application of the act to metal mines is a departure from the strict principle of the law.

In comparison with the Australasian statutes the Canadian act differs in four important particulars: (1) It applies to a limited number of industries; (2) It does not provide for the incorporation of unions; (3) It requires the appointment of a new board for each dispute instead of a permanent tribunal; (4) It does not prohibit strikes and lockouts after an investigation of their causes has been made.

The Canadian act was put in force just before an industrial depression, on the verge of a period of unemployment and falling wages. Therefore, at the very beginning it was put to a severer test than have the Australasian laws in the twelve years of their operation.

Dr. Clark reports that no employer was found who was not favorable to the law, as better than no legislation, so far as it applied to railroads. Employers who have had actual experience with the act favor its general policy, if not all its details. Some large employers are outright partisans of compulsory arbitration, and would amend the present act to make the awards of the boards binding on both parties.

The attitude of labor toward the act is divided. Only organized labor has been in a position to express an opinion thus far. There is some sentiment in favor of the act among the rank and file of the workers, though some of the most representative leaders are opposed to the law. Some union officers who at first were in opposition to the act are now favorable to it. At the same time the principal opposition to the act has manifested itself among the unions to which it most directly applied.

Among the public most of those who are practically familiar with labor matters, though not employers or wage-earners, approve the method of the act as well as its general object. The effect of the law has been to create a new public attitude toward industrial disputes, namely, that the public has an interest in many industrial disputes quite as immediate and important in its way as that of the conflicting parties.

From March 22, 1907, when the act went into effect, to January 15, 1908, 30 disputes became subject to investigation, and in 28 cases strikes were averted or ended. Friends of the act claim that some disputes that otherwise might have resulted in a strike have been settled without a board, because the parties were unwilling to have a public investigation. The most valuable feature of the act is claimed to be that it established a regular form of procedure for bringing the parties together before a strike or lockout is declared.

So far as can be judged from the experience of a single year the act has accomplished the main purpose for which it was enacted, namely, the prevention of strikes and lockouts in public-service industries. Apparently it has not affected adversely the condition of workingmen or of industries where it has been applied. No employer was found who complained that the law had hampered his business; and it is not reported to have influenced prices.

Both employers and employes have shown a disposition to appeal to the law, though three-fourths of the applications have been from workmen. There is little evidence that the law has, like those of New Zealand and Australia, fostered disputes by making litigation easy. As the findings of the boards will not be accepted by either party if it considers them unreasonable, the issues brought up for settlement are usually fair subjects of controversy.

LAND OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

New Zealand is "the land of the eight-hour day." This does not mean that everybody works eight hours, but a very large part of the laboring classes have the eight-hour day, and from one end of the colony to the other eight hours is recognized as the Standard Working Day both in public and private service. This is due to the mingled force of industrial organization, public opinion and law.

A dozen years ago, when the jubilee of the founding of the colony was held, an aged carpenter rode in the foremost carriage, the honored survivor of the eight-hour pioneers. Half a century before (in 1840) on landing in New Zealand a little band of pioneers had met and resolved that eight hours was a fair and reasonable day, and should be recognized as the working day of the new land. That was the foundation of the eight-hour movement in New Zealand. For many years the principle did not win general assent, and workers were compelled to exceed the eight-hour day; but it was never lost sight of and many, especially among the carpenters and printers, held sturdily to the eight-hour day, even taking low wages rather than long hours.

In 1873 the eight-hour rule was established by Parliament for all female workers in factories. The easy course of this bill through Parliament shows how general was the assent to the eight-hour principle. The enactment helped the movement by indorsing the principle and by making it convenient for many of the factories to run more than eight hours. In Vogel's "Handbook of New Zealand," 1875, p. 258, we read that "in all mechanical trades, and for laborers in general, the standard day's work is eight hours."

In 1878 trade unions were made lawful, the rule against "restraint of trade" being bent sufficiently to allow the combination of workingmen for the purpose of raising wages, etc. And in 1879 the Governor received authority to grant crown lands as sites for workingmen's clubs. Thus legalized and encouraged the new trades unions took up the old pioneers' idea as a cardinal item of their demands, and have unflinchingly maintained it ever since in spite of a rapidly increasing immigrant population. "To New Zealand belongs the honor of being the first country in the world where eight hours is voluntarily a standard day for constant labor."

Organization and public opinion have been supplemented and enforced by short-hour laws. The Factories Acts are based on the eight-hour day. The Mining Law (1886) declares that no youth or boy shall be employed over 48 hours a week, nor more than 8 hours a day, except in case of emergency (and no female is to be employed at all.) The Coal Mines Acts of 1891 made 48 hours a week's work for men, and the act of 1901 says that a miner shall not be employed underground for any longer period in any day than eight hours, subject to existing

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awards of the Arbitration Court and to agreements for overtime at 1¼ pay. The Public Contracts Act (1900) provides that the maximum length of the working day on any public contract, State or local, is not to exceed 8 hours. Even the Shops Acts, though not yet down to the eight-hour base, have greatly lessened the hours of mercantile employes, and may in the not far distant future bring them all the way to the eight-hour standard. The Labor Department's inspectors are not satisfied with the 52 hours limit for stores. Margaret Hawthorne, one of the Government inspectors of shops and factories, says in a recent report: "I find that women and girls in the shops (stores) work harder than many people imagine. Many of the girls are quite done up at 4 p. m. when tea-time comes and are not fit for another hour and a half's work. I think eight hours a day is quite long enough for work in such places. A regular hour for closing should be adopted."

Next to the Factory Act of 1901, that fixes 48 hours a week for men and 45 for women and children in all the workrooms of the Colony, the most important legal provision for establishing short hours is the Arbitration Law of 1894,—perhaps it is even more important in respect to short hours than the Factory Acts, because it is so much broader in its scope and so much more elastic in its adjustment—it covers substantially the whole industrial field, and the court may decree eight hours or less or more,—the arbitration act puts the force of the law behind the short day as fast as the working people demand it and can show that circumstances justify the order.

Women and children, however, in many occupations need the protection of a definite short-hour law much more than men, and they are the very classes least able to organize and secure the benefits of the Arbitration Act. It was for their relief that Parliament passed the first eight-hour clause in 1873, and it was the lot of women and child-workers that in later years roused public opinion to the need for industrial legislation. There is still something to be done in the way of shorter hours for the women and children on the farms, in the stores, and in domestic service, and the advantages of equalization and better adjustment between different occupations might be secured by a general eight-hour law with reasonable exceptions, and subject to modification by decree of the Arbitration Court to secure due flexibility. But no such general law has yet been passed by Parliament, though vigorous efforts have been made in that direction.

The wages of common labor are very high absolutely, and relatively to the salaries of foremen and managers, they leave America and Europe out of sight behind them. Most of the workers have always been better off than their fellows in the old world. The new soil, the fine climate, the absence of overgrown cities and the strong public sentiment in favor of thorough education of all classes of children, have given the working people a great advantage from the early years, and in recent times the trade unions and the liberal laws together have lifted the condition of the laboring classes above that attained in any other country, and far above the general conditions prevailing in Europe or the United States; only the most advanced States of Australia that have followed New Zealand's lead in many respects can claim to have made any near approach to New Zealand's labor progress.

In this connection the following passages are of interest. Speaking of the New Zealand laborer, Edward Reeves says: "The old world terror of absolute penury is unknown to him. If there be no room for him in any trade or job, he goes on the land, to the Kauri gumfields, to the bush section, which the Government will partially clear for him, to the State sawmill in the most inexhaustible forest. He cannot starve." And he has a powerful and impartial court to protect him from injustice or oppression, and a sympathetic and progressive government full of the representatives of the working people—small farmers, tradesmen, artisans, and laborers—to devise new means for the improvement of his condition, and help him to help himself to comfort, culture and fortune.

Writing of what New Zealand has done for the working classes, the United States Consul to New Zealand says: "The land laws of this country are unique, having no parallel in the modern world that I am aware of. The poor, the workingman and the struggling small farmer and mechanic, are relieved from the burdens of taxation as much as possible. The hours of labor are shortened to 8 per day, and to the constant worker is given a half-holiday in every week, besides at least six full holidays in the year, under full pay; thus affording him more time for rest, recreation, and intellectual development than is enjoyed by his fellow workers in any other part of the world. There is a general diffusion of wealth, no great poverty, and not a single millionaire as far as I know.

"The men who have inaugurated these honest Christian reforms are animated by a sincere desire to promote the universal welfare, to resist the aggression of the strong, and lend a helping hand to the meek and lowly. You may call these principles by any name you choose, but the facts are as herein related. The people of New Zealand are blessed beyond all others."

SAYINGS OF A CYNIC.

The religion of the average man is spasmodic.

It is better to have a poor opinion than to have none at all.

Flattery has been known to make a brunette light-headed.

Where there's a will there's a lot of disappointed relations.

Your cue to laugh comes when a rich relative gets off a stale joke.

However, the disgrace of poverty is overshadowed by the discomfort.

Some men are too good to be clever and some are too clever to be good.

A lazy man makes a strenuous effort to see how little he can accomplish.

Art for art's sake would be all right if food wasn't necessary for the stomach's sake.

It's queer how people will sit up and take notice when one man begins to abuse another.

When a man tells a girl she is pretty she tries to make him believe she didn't know it until he told her.

It is much easier for a bad man to live down to his reputation than it is for a good man to live up to his.

A concentration of forces has become the strategic policy of trade unions for future campaigning in England. The long struggle over the affiliation of the Miners' Federation with the Labor Party has ended in a reversal of the previous ballot, by which the fusion was vetoed. A large majority of the miners has now voted to pool issues with the other trade unions in politics. This policy, when adopted at the October conference, will carry 380,000 miners into the United Labor party and affect the relations of the sixteen radical or miner members of Parliament, who are now independent of the leadership of Arthur Henderson. It is an indication that the trade unionist forces will be massed under their own standards for political action.

It is now believed that a satisfactory settlement is in sight in the dispute between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways, and their Western employes. A significant feature in the situation is the fact that in spite of the supposed unanimous opposition of the railway employes to the Lemieux act at the time of the passage of that measure through Parliament, the application for a board of conciliation, as provided by the act, comes from the employees themselves.

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THE PATRIOTISM OF EXCLUSION.

(*Continued from page 1*)

THE LATE M. M. ESTEE ON ASIATIC LABOR.

The Hon. Morris M. Estee, late U. S. Circuit Judge of Hawaii, in an address at Sacramento, said:

"I am satisfied that if in our orchards, vineyards, hop fields, and grain fields, our farmers, instead of hiring the thieving, irresponsible Chinaman, who, like the locusts of Egypt, are eating out our substance, would give some encouragement to our boys by hiring them instead, that in a few years we would be rid in California of that curse to farmers and ranchmen, and have in its stead a far more valuable and intelligent class of farm labor. If this were done, then the question, 'What shall we do with our boys' would be answered."

Mr. Estee owned a large ranch in Napa County, was a pioneer of the State and identified with its growth, was a gentleman of high reputation, and one of the most distinguished members of the California bar. His observations are worthy of earnest consideration especially at this time when the State is flooded with a class of Asiatic labor ten times more worthless than the Chinese. I refer to the Japanese and Hindus. Similar utterances were made by other distinguished Californians, among them being the Hon. John F. Swift, ex-Minister to Japan; Senator A. A. Sargent, Hon. H. V. Morehouse, and the Hon. Elihu Anthony.

It would take the whole evening to recite the names of prominent advocates of exclusion, but while the thunderous reverberations of the Chicago convention are reaching the Pacific Coast, I may be pardoned for mentioning the name of one of our greatest champions, James G. Blaine, of Maine.

THE PREDICTION OF JAMES G. BLAINE.

On the 14th day of February, 1879, when Chinese exclusion was being declared before the United States Senate, Mr. Blaine said:

"Either the Anglo-Saxon race will possess the Pacific Slope or the Mongolians will possess it. You give them the start today, with the keen thrust of necessity behind them and with the inducements to come, while we are filling up the other parts of the country, and it is inevitable, if not demonstrable, that they will occupy that space of country between the Sierras and the Pacific Ocean.

"The immigrants that come to us from all parts of Europe, come here with the idea of family as much engraven on their minds and hearts, and in customs and habits, as we ourselves have. The Asiatic can not go on with our population and make a homogenous element.

"Treat them like Christians, sav those who favor their immigration; but the demoralization of the white race is much more rapid by reason of the contact than is the salvation of the Asiatic. You cannot work a man who must have beef and bread alongside of a man who can live on rice. In all such conflicts, and in all such struggles, the result is not to bring up the man who lives on rice to the beef standard, but to bring the beef and bread man down to the rice standard.

"We have this day to choose whether we will have for the Pacific Coast the civilization of Christ or the civilization of Confucius or Buddha."

My friends, the utterances I have quoted are strong ones but they were the convictions of statesmen and publicists and not the wailings of men-afraid-of-their-jobs. It will be well if at this day we consider them seriously. Twenty-five years of exclusion agitation necessarily creates a certain amount of fanaticism, yet it can be safely stated that no part of those utterances were exaggerated and it is also safe to declare that unless we are successful in our present campaign those conditions will again prevail.

The convention of the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America, held in Seattle February 3, 4 and 5, was, however, a guarantee that the people are awakening to their danger, and are determined that the Pacific Coast States shall not become a colony of any Asiatic power, especially that of the Mikado.

After less than three years of agitation, Asiatic exclusion became a subject of national importance and discussion. Several bills introduced in Congress calling for the restriction of all Asiatics, and univertities and colleges throughout the United States are making the question a subject of intercollegiate debates, in 95 per cent. of which exclusion of Asiatics receives favorable judgment.

Exclusion must ultimately be taken from the field of diplomacy and brought within the control of Congress with or without the consent of the governments concerned, with whom we wish to remain on friendly terms and with whose people we desire to maintain friendly commercial intercourse—but if in the adjustment any interest must suffer let it be commercialism and not American labor or civilization.

Upon the question of Asiatic immigration the people are demanding to be heard and sooner or later they will be heard and heeded. Our present campaign is one of education assisted by agitation, for by those methods only can we hope to overcome the inertia that apparently—but only apparently—afflicts some of our people and people of adjacent States. We must educate the rising generation; we must teach them the religion of patriotism—with all that the word implies—love of country, love of State, love of home, love of race, love of American civilization and its ideals—eternal love and respect for those who serve the people but the punishment of a Benedict Arnold for those who betray them.

For 300 years this great country of ours—and I also include Canada—has been drawing upon Europe for its strongest individual characters—both male and female—for its seed-stock from which to make a new nation, a people who shall be distinctively American.

German, Saxon, Latin and Celt have each contributed their quota, and Catholic and Jew, Protestant and Agnostic have each been, and are still, free to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

To make room for others, those who formed the vanguard of American settlement and civilization, swept a race of aboriginal redmen from the face of the continent. It took seven generations of these men and women to blaze a trail from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate, and on their way they crossed a battlefield three thousand miles in breadth. This battlefield they converted into peaceful homes surrounded by fields, gardens and orchards, from the products of which came our American standard of living.

Certain so-called statesmen have been chosen throughout the country to guard the title-deeds to this our heritage and we must put to them this question: Shall the doors be thrown open and a merciless, unequal conquest of all the rights and opportunities of the American worker and home-builder be permitted, or will you close the doors as it is your bounden duty to do?

THE FALLACY OF ANTI-EXCLUSION ARGUMENTS.

The premises upon which Asiatic societies and Oriental missions base their arguments for the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics falls into "innocuous desuetude" before the maxim of "Self Preservation" and though we think and speak with reverence of that book from which is obtained the theory of the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man" we also remember that the same authority is sponsor for the statements that "He hath made one nation of all the peoples of the earth and hath also fixed the bounds of their habitation beyond which they shall not pass."

The Asiatic does not come here imbued with love for the American people or American principles but, according to the strictest meaning of the word, he comes here as an exploiter; nor does his presence here, when measured by the attendant consequences to our own people, constitute an equal exchange for that which he receives and takes away.

The claim is made that the Japanese and other Asiatics are not alone an industrial menace but also constitute a racial, political, military and sanitary danger. To discuss each of these questions seriatim would take up too much time and perhaps become tiresome, but each may be, in turn, illustrated by the presentation of a few figures from the latest report of the Bureau of Immigration (1907), and while figures, as a rule, are uninteresting, yet in most cases, when correctly quoted, they are very convincing.

Twenty years ago, in 1888, the number of Japanese who came to the mainland of the United States was only 817, yet in that very year a mass meeting, held under the auspices of the San Francisco Labor Council, declared that the Japanese were a dangerous menace to the industrial life of the country. The rapidity with which they have increased is something marvelous. In 1880 there were only 148 in the United States; in 1890, 14,399; in 1900, 86,000; and to-day there cannot be, even with the most conservative estimate, less than 200,000 in the United States, including, of course, the Territory of Hawaii. To further illustrate the increasing volume of this undesirable immigration I have only to state that the increase during 1907 was greater than the entire immigration for 1906. That doubtless astonishes you, because some fourteen months ago when the celebrated "job-lot" amendment was attached to the immigration act it was anticipated that Japanese immigration would entirely cease. Here are the figures: 1906, 14,243; 1907, 30,226, an increase of 15,983; which does not include about 10,000 surreptitious entries—8,000 via Mexico and 2,000 via Canada; these conclusions are sustained by the report lying here.

What is this enormous army of Orientals doing? They have been found in 64 occupations in California and are continually encroaching upon others. Of the 30,226 admitted during 1907, there were 610 who claimed to be of the professional occupations, the greatest number being teachers, of whom there

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were 108. In the skilled trades there were 546—119 clerks and 63 building artisans of whom 51 were carpenters, 53 mariners, 57 tailors, 21 photographers and 41 miners, while other skilled trades were represented by from one to ten each. In the miscellaneous branches were 11 bankers, 39 hotel-keepers, 12 manufacturers, 817 farmers and 772 merchants. Of common laborers, or what the Japanese themselves term coolies, there were only 1,334, but of farm laborers there were 20,636. Of servants or domestics there were only 166 and of no occupation, which includes women and children, and presumably students, there were but 3,885.

I would here call your attention to the disparity between the sexes and submit a comparison of the arrivals for the last six months in 1906 and the first six months in 1907. During the earlier period there were admitted 10,492 males and 1,060 females, and during the latter period 16,748 males and 1,926 females, or of a grand total of 30,226 there were only 2,986 females. From a scrutiny of these reports it is also learned that of this vast host there were only 249 below the age of 14 and 324 over the age of 45, but between the ages of 14 to 44—the military age—there were over 27,000 males. It is not necessary to comment upon the disparity in the sexes nor of the astounding number of those of the military age, you can draw your own conclusions.

Among the applicants for admission who were denied entry (1,239) there were 709 afflicted with the dangerous loathsome diseases which are peculiar to Oriental peoples. Very recently Dr. Wood Hutchinson asserted that Asiatics were not any more unsanitary or more liable to disease than the poorer classes of other peoples, but be that as it may, though the Doctor was once a member of the Oregon State Board of Health, his dictum as assailed by Dr. Ralph Matson, State Biologist of Oregon, and a recognized authority on tropical diseases and who, with his brother, a former health officer of Portland (Dr. Ray Matson), conducted an exhaustive investigation of the bubonic plague situation in Portland and other parts of Oregon.

The conclusions of Dr. Matson are that "until the Asiatic sections of every city on the Pacific Coast are thoroughly modernized in sanitary conveniences and the inhabitants made to conform to the standards of cleanliness set by Americans, the Coast will never be free from the danger of an incursion of the bubonic plague," saying in conclusion: "If this result cannot be obtained by any other method than the stringent exclusion of the Chinese, Hindus, Koreans and Japanese then I do not believe that exclusion is too righ a price to pay for it." Nor is the doctor alone in his opinions. At a recent inspection of the Japanese restaurants in Los Angeles it was discovered that ptomaine poison lurked in all their viands, while the dirt and filth surrounding everything was intolerable. A Pasadena Sanitary Inspector, Huddlestone, threatened to put the city seal upon the home of a Japanese employment agency because of the horrible stench of the place. The same conditions exist in San Francisco, but little or nothing will ever be done to remedy the evil, the Jap must not be molested. There are sections of this State, however, where the Jap has outstayed his welcome and is being displaced by white labor and those venturesome fruitgrowers who have had the courage to employ white men have discovered that he is much better than the Asiatic. The reaction has begun and the chimerical dream of the fruitgrowers' convention, which was locoed by that Prince of Job-Chasers, John P. Irish, will never be realized; the bars will not be let down, but will be raised higher and higher and the spaces between closed up so that Asiatics will be unable to climb over or crawl through.

Ladies, the problem confronting the womanhood of America is as serious as that threatening the men. In the domestic occupations—especially housework and laundries—the Japanese are slowly but surely eliminating the young white women. Previous to our little shake-up the State Labor Commissioner expressed his belief that 5,000 white girls in San Francisco had been deprived of employment by Japanese, and in my travels from Seattle to San Diego I have found the same conditions, though perhaps in a lesser degree. In Seattle there is a large manufacturing jeweler who employs from 25 to 30 Japanese, with several young women mixed in with them. This enforced association with Asiatics is not the proper thing for girls budding into womanhood. In this same city, Seattle, is a Young Woman's Christian Association, organized, I believe, for promoting the welfare of young women, and yet the same association maintains a free class for teaching Japanese the domestic sciences, especially cooking. Nor is this the worst. I have the authority of an ex-State Labor Commissioner of Washington, to say that a women's club gave a prize poodle to the lady placing the most Japanese in employment, and while this is being done, young white women take positions in Japanese restaurants and laundries.

Mr. Chairman and Ladies, the dangers I have foreshadowed may be the result of pessimism, but there is a danger already here which our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters can aid us in combating. It is a fact beyond dispute that Japanese do not hire white laborers or mechanics; then why in the name of common sense do the women of California contribute to the upbuilding of Japanese merchants? That it is done is known from personal observation. If a mechanic or laborer is receiving the wages he demands for his services it is a sin if one cent of his money is spent with the unspeakable Jap. If a storekeeper is making his living from the sale of his goods to white men it is a crime if he employs an Asiatic in any capacity. Yet it is possible for the purchaser and the seller to be both deceived.

We have assurances that the demand for the exclusion of Asiatics has taken deep root in the minds of the American people. It is no longer the man-afraid-of-his-job who is voicing the alarm; our friends throughout the whole of North America have discovered that the "white man's burden" is enough to carry without assuming the burdens of the yellow and brown races. As the Asiatics are outliving their welcome in California so will it be in the North, the East and the South, and soon the places that know them will know them no more. Those who are now advocating the unlimited immigation of Asiatics will soon cry out, "Come over and help us."

The Exclusion League is composed of law-abiding, God-fearing American citizens—among them men who bear honorable scars won in defense of their country's flag and others whose fathers and brothers keep silent watch in the bivouac of the dead. As American citizens they recognize the danger threatening all—merchant as well as mechanic, the retailer as well as the laborer—and to the preservation of the heritage left by the generations who have passed away, to the maintenance of the American standard of living, the purity of blood and supremacy of the Caucasian race they have pledged their lives and their sacred honor.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

"Please, mum," began the aged hero in appealing tones, as he stood at the kitchen door on washday, "I've lost my leg——"

"Well, I ain't got it," snapped the woman, slamming the door.

"The lady whose name you gave as reference, Delia," said Mrs. Hiram Offen, "tells me you were not always truthful and obedient." "No, ma'am," replied the new servant, "I couldn't be, wid her tellin' me all the time to say she wasn't at home."

A traveler, finding that he had a couple of hours in Dublin, called a cab and told the driver to drive him around for two hours. At first all went well, but soon the driver began to whip up his horse, so that they narrowly escaped several collisions.

"What's the matter?" demanded the passenger. "Why are you driving so recklessly? I'm in no hurry."

"Ah, g'wan wid yez," retorted the cabby. "D'ye think thot I'm goin' to put in me whole day drivin' ye around for two hours? Gitap!"

Arthur Stringer, poet and novelist, was talking at a dinner in New York about the poor sale that modern verse has.

"Yes," said Mr. Stringer, "there is very little demand for poetry in the twentieth century. I recall on this head a conversation about a friend of mine.

"My friend is a minor poet. Two men were discussing him. The first said:

"By the way, I understand that his wife helped him to get out 'Pale Hands,' his volume of verse. I didn't know she was literary, did you?"

"She isn't literary," said the second man. "What she did was to persuade her father to stand the expense of publication.'"

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BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION.

There will be no change in the policy of the LABOR CLARION. It will continue to cleave to the trade union as an institution that is helpful in the struggle of life, and which enables those who are associated together to participate in some of the advantages of present-day civilization. While thoughtful citizens realize that the union, as an institution, is not going to entirely solve the labor problem, yet we realize that it is the most important factor immediately at hand to help us dispose of our labor. Not only that, it aids in every battle of good citizenship. The child in the mill or factory, the woman struggling with a tenement-house environment, the unfortunate victim of the white plague, and the under-paid and overworked man, all have a staunch friend in the union. It stands for the best in the community, and assists the merchant and the fair-minded manufacturer.

Occasionally there will appear special articles by men and women alive to the importance of economic questions. These articles will be of interest because they will be sincere, and they will come from various walks in life. In next week's issue will be printed a paper by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, dealing with the immigration question. It will promulgate the American doctrine that this country has a perfect right to say who or who shall not be permitted to land upon its shores, and will touch the Japanese agitation. As a rule, these contributions will not be written by those directly connected with the labor movement, but there will be no doubt of their value. If there should come fair criticism mingled with praise, the labor movement is big and broad enough to stand it and profit by what is offered in the reverse of a carping spirit.

A Woman's Department will also appear next week. Some of the labor papers have made a success of space set aside to chronicle the doings of the women in trade unions. The equal suffrage agitation, and the other topics of interest to the fair sex will undoubtedly add to the attractions of such a department. Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, a member of Woman's Auxiliary No. 18, and a former active member of the local Typographical Union, will have charge of this section of the LABOR CLARION.

As soon as President George A. Tracy returns from the East, the California State Federation of Labor will be represented by a "President's Column," in which will be chronicled items of interest to the unionists of the State.

There will be an attempt made to cover the local labor field in the other departments, and the best thoughts of those who have made a life study of the trade union will be impressed into service.

With all the "solids" there should be a touch of gaiety, and arrangements have been made with O. B. Joyful of the Gladsmith's Union to contribute a column each week in lighter vein.

The comments on current events of interest to unionists in the form of "Notes from the Quad Box" will be continued, and, altogether, it is hoped the LABOR CLARION will continue on its upward course and be the first victim of the new doctrine to "Boost." Will you help?

WILL J. FRENCH.

THE DELAY IN THE COURTS.

Public interest has been awakened by the agitation to remedy the system—or want of system—of dispensing justice in the courts. The San Francisco Labor Council has taken the lead in pointing out the disastrous evils to the community as a result of the interminable delays, to say nothing of the disrespect that is bound to be shown the courts unless litigation can be proceeded with in a proper manner.

Doubtless such a subject should be approached in a judicial frame of mind, but it is difficult to assume that attitude when we read that one case is "lost in legal labyrinth of the 'system,'" that another case was "never brought to trial," despite the anxiety of the plaintiff, that another suit was "last heard of on July 5, 1907," and so on. The terms "tortuous journey," "plaintiff tired of suit," "forced to settle or wait years," and others of similar import, are not calculated to inspire veneration for a judicial system that enables such a condition of affairs to exist.

While these cases under discussion are suits for damages in which the United Railroads Company is the defendant, yet the objection to delay holds good in litigation involving other corporations. The power of wealth and the keenness of attorneys to obstruct are not the most important factors in dispensing "justice," according to the views of a large proportion of our citizens. It is impossible for the average man to seek the protection of the courts. The cost is too heavy. Court and attorney fees are expensive. Attendance of the plaintiff and witnesses are necessary. The provider of the family circle is unable to give days, or perhaps weeks of time, to procure compensation for injuries inflicted. To the lay mind, and perhaps to the legal mind as well, the science of appeals from one court to another, with the motions and the demurrers, is rapidly becoming an involved art, and with it all the simple processes of our forefathers and the demands of society for a medium whereby the law may become subservient to and not superior of justice, combine to make a goal worthy of attainment.

Judge G. A. Sturtevant, presiding judge of the Superior Court, says that the courts are overcrowded and attorneys accept more business than they can handle. The *Daily News* truly observes that "the statement that attorneys take too much business has no bearing on this case, because it is a rare thing for an attorney for a claimant against a corporation to ask for delay. On the other hand, it is the corporation attorneys who seek to prolong proceedings, so as to wear down the plaintiff."

The Judge discusses one important matter in this discussion, namely, the way jurors are selected. There have been some remarkable verdicts rendered in times gone by, and the impression is well-grounded that some of the subordinate officials of the courts have taken a friendly interest in the impanelment of juries. Judge Sturtevant has evidently taken steps to procure impartial jurors, and he is to be congratulated in this respect. Some of his utterances are worthy of reproduction:

"I do not believe that it takes five years to get final action in a damage suit case. About three years is the average time for such matters to pass through all of the courts.

"The Judges, on an average, put in four hours a day. They may stay away any day they want to and work as little as they please, and there is no one to object. They have to answer to no one. The public's redress when it believes a Judge is not doing right, is to file charges of disbarment with the Legislature. The Legislature may oust him."

The records show suits filed in 1902 and 1903 to be pending in the Supreme Court. Other cases have taken from five to twelve years to reach a conclusion, and the situation is a travesty on justice.

The dental mechanics of Greater New York, said to number about a thousand, have organized a union, and if a uniform wage scale and other fair conditions are not conceded they threaten to strike. The dental mechanics manufacture bridges, plates, etc., used by dentists.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

In another column will be found particulars of a movement to organize women of industrial occupations in a social club. The attractions of a large city are such that frequently women are at a disadvantage when they want to associate themselves with those of their sex who also desire opportunity for recreation and improvement. There is nothing more distressing than the position of a woman alone in the world who has to look forward to the four walls of a room in some lodging house, after a day's toil. Reading becomes more or less tiresome after a while, and the plan outlined in the formation of the Twentieth Century Club will enable women so located to avail themselves of diversified opportunities to make life worth the living. There is a craving in the normal mind for social intercourse. The love of music and flowers is a factor in improving the standard of life. Reading rooms, lectures, literary societies, committee rooms, and possibly later a small gymnasium, will help to fill a want in the social life of San Francisco as suggested by the promoters of the new club.

Another feature that will certainly prove attractive to those who affiliate is that of equality combined with self support. The members will contribute to meet the expenses. There will be no philanthropist to place at the disposal of the club a large sum of money. While such help is very nice, yet the women will feel better to know that they are paying the bills and therefore can consider the institution as theirs. The independent spirit is natural, and it will have play under the proposed move of the women who have initiated the plan.

The educational aspect is worthy of consideration. A suggestion has been made to form classes to enable the participants to improve themselves.

The Twentieth Century Club has the LABOR CLARION'S very best wishes. It should have the support of all who desire to aid those whose lives will be happier for the culmination of the desires of the promoters, and these women are actuated by a sincere purpose in combining to further the interests of those who are now possibly friendless, or, at least, without home advantages.

THE LABOR DAY EDITION.

There is no doubt of the success of the special edition of the LABOR CLARION to celebrate labor's holiday—the first Monday in September. The Labor Council and the Typographical Union have agreed to take a page each, and the Garment Workers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Bakers No. 24, Musicians, Cooks Stationary Firemen and Gas Workers have signified their intention of purchasing space to describe the history of their organizations. Not only that, a number of unions have decided to buy extra copies for distribution among their members, and it is pleasing to chronicle the support tendered the official paper in this connection.

The special edition will be worth preserving. The story from each union will be exceedingly interesting. It will tell of advances made through combining for mutual profit and benefit, and the reduction of hours and improved conditions in many trades are a monument to the virtue of the labor movement. The day of rest for men and women is a gain inestimable. And when articles appear descriptive of these advances in civilization, they can certainly be read with profit by all. Not only will there be value in the edition in this regard, but in the years to come the file will be turned back to ascertain the story told in the issue bearing the date of September 4, 1908.

Business men are commencing to realize the importance of the LABOR CLARION as an advertising medium. Many merchants have engaged space to notify readers of the worth of their wares, and the special edition is surely going to be a credit to the labor movement of California.

In the meantime, Mr. Reader, make sure that your union is going to furnish copy for the compendium of all that is best in the interesting history of the trade unions of California.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX

The agitation for home industry continues. The Metal Trades Association reports that investigation shows that over seventy-five per cent of the structural steel and ornamental iron contracts have gone, and are still going, east. Out of $200,000,000 spent since the fire for building, over $13,000,000 has been expended out of the city for work that could have been done by manufacturers of iron and steel construction plants. Other building work has gone east, and if the money had been paid out in San Francisco, there would have been an impetus given to business, and thousands of mechanics would benefit as a result. The appeal of the employers says:

"Do the architects, the contractors, property owners, corporations and merchants realize in sending east for building material that they are sending money east as well that should be kept here for their own and the city's good? A small portion of this money may come back here for direct circulation, but not for re-circulation, which is the essential means of profit to the entire city. The question becomes an economic one. How do the architects plan? Where do they get their contracts? the contractors their contracts? the property owners their tenants? the corporations their business? the merchants their trade? the banks their money for re-circulation? And still, in spite of the facts, they are sending east in the majority of cases for material required without trying to find out whether it can be had at home or not."

The San Francisco *Call* aptly remarks: "This is a forcible statement of a condition that reflects little credit on the business sense of San Francisco contractors and property owners. It is vitally to their interest to give local manufacturers an opportunity to bid on their work and even to pay a little more for the goods, if thereby they are helping home industry. That is the way to build a city. The other way makes a constant drain on our resources, with nothing coming back."

* * *

The world over there is a movement to provide sustenance for those who have reached an age that prevents them following their wonted avocations. In New Zealand the old-age pension law has been in effect for several years. At the present time the British Parliament is considering a similar proposition. France has moved in the direction of paying $72 per annum to those incapacitated by age from earning a livelihood. The French people have discussed two views in this connection: one that the worker is entitled to a living in his old age, and the other that he is paid in full for his services from day to day, and has no other claim on the community. The proposal to pay a $72 yearly pension is considered to be a compromise between the two.

There is no doubt that the question will become acute as time goes on. In this country there has been no general move in the matter, but various societies—trade union and fraternal—have undertaken to care for the aged. The trend of the times is toward helping the worthy. It is a duty. Frequently men and women are unable, because of sickness or want of employment or too close application to the famous Roosevelt doctrine, to make provision for the proverbial rainy day. The keen competition of modern life, the forcing to the wall of the weak, the desire to get the most from the strong, all have a tendency to cause the years associated with gray hairs to possess a horror to some. It is an easy matter for the man or woman who has had little responsibility to shoulder, or opportunity to acquire some of the world's wealth, to criticise the less fortunate, but the fact remains that it is impossible to judge all alike, for circumstances vary.

The trade union advocates a good living wage in order that its members may not only provide for present-day necessities, but work for the future. In many lines of business it is seemingly impossible to procure a wage scale adequate in this respect, so we simply have to do the best we can. The poorhouse or charity is not going to solve the problem of caring for the aged. There is no doubt that the prevailing methods are not the best, and until we succeed in revising and improving the conditions of society, the adoption of old-age pension laws will materially lessen the dread of penniless days in the evening of life.

* * *

The new wage agreement between the cotton manufacturers at Fall River, Mass., and the Textile Council, which will be in force until next November, became effective last May. Under the agreement the 25,000 operatives accept a wage reduction of 17.94 per cent. The cut swells the number of cotton operatives in New England whose wages have been reduced this spring to about 170,000.

THE LABOR DAY PARADE.

Arrangements are well under way to make the observance of Labor Day a physically and mentally profitable occasion. The stroll along the streets to the strains of inspiring music, the cynosure of admiring eyes, will make each participant feel better, and the literary program is being prepared with a view of adding to the general knowledge of the aims and objects of trade unionism, and, at the same time, with sufficient diversion in music and song to make an appropriate close for the festivities.

The special committee of the Labor Council is working energetically, and the Labor Day Committee holds regular sessions to attend to the mass of detail always connected with such a celebration.

THE THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES.

Delegate William G. Rusk has returned from Minneapolis, where he attended the sixteenth annual convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees. Delegates from more than 150 local unions were in attendance. President Gompers and First Vice-President James Duncan of the A. F. of L., addressed the convention, and the former rendered a decision that all work behind the curtain line was conceded to the Stage Employees. The decisions of the courts on the injunction issue were discussed at length, and the deliberations were harmonious and resulted in the enactment of legislation beneficial to the craft.

The action of the executive officers in settling the strike in Detroit was approved, and financial support was given to Philadelphia.

The following officers were elected: President, John J. Barry of Boston; First Vice-President, Martin Higgins of Youngstown, Ohio; Second Vice-President, Wm. J. Furlong of Montreal, Canada; Third Vice-President, John F. Kiely of Oakland, California; Fourth Vice-President, James Lempke of Troy, N. Y.; Fifth Vice-President, George H. Giddens of Dallas, Texas; Secretary-Treasurer, Lee M. Hart of Chicago; Delegates to the American Federation of Labor, P. T. Barry of Boston and Lee M. Hart of Chicago.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America has a label. The use of this label is a guarantee to the consuming public that all baked goods have been manufactured by union men under sanitary conditions. Filthy bake shops are a detriment to the health of any community. The union fights hard to keep all such establishments clean, and in doing this it is an aid to the public. In addition, when the label is used, it is the right kind of a signal that the men producing the goods are receiving living wages and working reasonable hours. The courts have not prohibited the use of the union label, and it is a weapon in the economic field we should make the most of.

Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

SUGGESTIONS TO SALOON FIGHTERS.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

During the coming year or two working men will face the saloon proposition in earnest. The fight will be made upon the basis of mutual interest, and much stress will be laid upon the spirit of brotherhood in the labor movement. How interwoven these interests are, one may discover by even a superficial enumeration of the materials employed by the brewer, the distiller and the saloon-keeper. This demand must be met by an appeal to the highest sense of manhood, and in the name of a brotherhood which includes our common, suffering humanity.

The general teaching of the opponent of the anti-saloon agitator would lead working men to believe that the hundreds of thousands of artisans and laborers who will be thrown out of employment through the enforcement of prohibition legislation, will flood the labor market and cause great suffering among all the toilers. To these working men the temperance question has resolved itself into an economic problem. To prove to workingmen that others besides brewers use the product of their toil and that the money now invested in brewing and saloon interests will not suddenly be taken out of circulation, but will be used for other and more legitimate enterprises, should be the objective of the temperance reformer. He will be aided in this campaign by the fact that according to the census returns of the United States Government, the liquor industry makes the smallest percentage of returns to the working man of any industry in the country.

In the flush of victory, the temptation has been strong to exult over those conquered by the temperance forces. Many of these vanquished ones have been sincere in their conviction that the saloon was a good thing for the working man, as a common meeting place and clubroom. In this agitation there must be in constant evidence the spirit of love and sympathy. Not only should this spirit be displayed toward patrons of the saloon, but toward the owners of and employees of the industry which it is proposed to put out of business. For most of these men are not the brutalized specimens of humanity cartooned in some temperance journals. Some are, but vast numbers of the thousands of those who make their living out of the liquor business are fairly respectable citizens.

For many years the working man has looked to the saloon for a meeting place for lodge and labor union, for christening and birthday party, for wedding and for reading-room. Other functions, too, the saloon has fulfilled, until it has become the social center of an entire neighborhood. Other social forces have not kept pace with this apparently natural purveyor to some pressing human needs, and when the saloon is wiped out, it leaves a void which nothing else can readily fill. It is absolutely necessary in this saloon fighting business to adopt more than a purely negative policy. It may properly be the sole function of a particular organization to shut up the saloon, but it must be the work of somebody else to open up something that will meet the legitimate needs previously supplied by the saloon. On this job the churches and other organizations, together with all individuals who have helped to close the saloon, must get busy if the interest and well-being of the working man are to be conserved.

[The statement that for many years the working man has looked to "the saloon for a meeting place for lodge and labor union," and "for christening and birthday and wedding parties," is an absurdity. In the first place, the so-called "working man" is just like other working men. He is a citizen, interested in all that pertains to the community in general. Unionists do not meet in saloons to transact their business. The American Federation of Labor has long opposed any such proposal. Lodges invariably meet in their halls. It doesn't matter what a man's views may be, he christens his children in the church or the home, and the wedding and birthday parties invariably are held in some other place than mentioned by the reverend gentleman.—EDITOR.]

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 24, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

ROLL CALL OF OFFICERS—Absent, Sergeant-at-Arms O'Brien; Delegate Wisler appointed pro tem.

CREDENTIALS—Upholsterers, B. B. Rosenthal, M. Kragen, A. E. Kenny. Bakers No. 24, Theo. Lundquist, Wm. Schneider, William Wright, Anton Wahl, Dick Schwarting, Richard Winter, Emmet B. Fritch. Cemetery Workers, N. Hanley, vice Wm. Doyle. Pile Drivers, Thos. McDermott, Frank Hale, Ed. Rayer. Sailors, George Campbell, William Cutler, E. Ellison, E. A. Erickson, Martin Hunter, Walter Macarthur, Paul Scharrenberg, August Seaman, John H. Tennison, Robert Tunnell. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS — *Filed* — From the Merchants' Association, replying to Council's opinion in Spring Valley Water matter. From S. V. Costello, requesting the appointment of a committee to interview judicial candidates on procedure of personal injury cases. From Retail Shoe Clerks, informing the Council of change of date of their raffle. From Laundry Wagon Drivers, inclosing invitations for their entertainment and dance. From Undertakers' Assistants, informing the Council of appointment of committee to co-operate on Cemetery Workers dispute. *Referred to Secretary*—From United Hatters of North America, requesting co-operation in the matter of union-made hats. *Referred to Retail Shoe Clerks*—From District Joint Council of Boot and Shoe Workers of St. Paul, Minn., conveying information that Sharood Shoe Company was no longer entitled to use their stamp. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Paper Makers' Union of Hamilton, Ohio, appealing for financial assistance. From the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 216, resolutions relative to the attack on their International President. Delegates Johnson of the Typographical Union requested a leave of absence for five weeks to attend their international convention; request granted.

The hour of nine o'clock having arrived, the Council proceeded with the special order of business assigned to that hour, namely, the consideration of the report of the Law and Legislative Committee upon Constitutional Amendment No. 1. Hon. Edward F. Treadwell was granted the privilege of the floor to explain the proposition to the delegates. He asked for the approval of the proposed amendment, and disputed the claim of the Law and Legislative Committee relative to it.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Cloakmakers—Business dull; Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House trouble adjusted. Cooks—Business dull; will subscribe for a column in the Labor Day edition of the LABOR CLARION, and will take 100 copies. Bottle Caners—Reported that a few members are working under the old scale; union expresses thanks for support given them. Pile Drivers—Harbor Commissioners have discharged union help and are antagonistic to their organization. Upholsterers—Business quiet; bosses requested reduction in prices, and union declined; matter has been adjusted; Bunster & Saxe Company are purchasing non-union mattresses; some firms in the Mission say there is not enough demand for the label on mattresses. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Ask unionists to demand the card of men setting up stoves in their homes. Barber Shop Porters—Sutro Baths matter still unsettled.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee presented a report relative to the Milkers' complaint, and stated that they had started an investigation of the charges made, and would report definitely on Friday evening. A request was received from United Boilermakers No. 205, asking that while their money was in litigation that they may not be deprived of any rights in the premises. The committee recommends that the Lodge be given two months more in which to meet their obligation; and that in the meantime they be deprived of no rights that they now hold in the Council; concurred in. Brother Valentine was present, representing the A. F. of L., and stated that he had been commissioned by the Executive Council to investigate the Boilermakers' dispute, Barber Shop Porters,' and Bottle Caners' troubles. The committee decided to hold a meeting on Sunday in the near future at which time the Boilermakers' case would be investigated, and the Secretary was instructed to summon members of the different lodges of Boilermakers and of the Iron Trades Council.

Meeting of Committee July 24, 1908—Your committee heard the report of the Secretary relative to the Milkers' complaint, and Brother Shannon was summoned to appear at its next meeting. The committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Sutro Baths; report of committee concurred in.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—The special committee appointed to visit the unions submitted a report, and stated that commencing with next Monday evening it would visit all unions on the question of parading on Labor Day.

Brother McCabe reported on behalf of the hall association, and stated that there were two offices vacant in the building and requested unions to inspect same and rent them if possible.

NOMINATIONS—Further nominations were made as follows: Vice-President, Max E. Licht. Law and Legislative Committee, James W. Mullen, J. K. Phillips, D. Warwick. Executive Committee, Burt LaRue, A. L. Post, James Bowlan, John W. Sweeney, E. L. Reguin. Label Committee, Harry Cantrowith, A. L. Post, Martin Noonan.

NEW BUSINESS—The Secretary reported that the Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House had deposited the amount of initiation fees for Cloakmakers, and that the firm had expressed its intention of employing union men in the future and would at a later date forward a communication to that effect.

Moved that the boycott on the Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House be raised; carried.

RECEIPTS—Printing Pressmen, $16; Pattern Makers, $4; Bookbinders, $6; Stage Employes, $8; Bootblacks, $4; Broom Makers, $4; Molders, $10; Sugar Workers, $6; Gas Workers, $10; Photo Engravers, $4; Electrical Workers, $14; Garment Workers, $10; Boot and Shoe Workers, $6; Ice Wagon Drivers, $4; Machine Coopers, $12; Cloak Makers, $12; Bay and River Steamboatmen, $6; Janitors, $4; Horseshoers, $4; Rebate on telephone bill, $1.35; Laundry Drivers, $12. Total, $157.35.

EXPENSES—Secretary, $30; stenographer, $20; postage, $3; W. N. Brunt Co., printing, $4; Pacific T. & T. Co., $10.95. Total, $67.95.

Adjourned at 10:45 p. m. Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Mr. John Armstrong, commissioner of labor for the province of Ontario, in his recent annual report of the labor department, makes the following suggestion: "Would it not be possible for our people to form such an organization as has been established in the United States under the name of the Civic Federation, one of its objects being industrial peace, and to endeavor to improve the relations between employers and employes? This body comprises employers, labor leaders, professional men, educators, publicists and others. As one of its promoters said in an address to the members: "It is a fundamental point in law that no man should be a judge in his own cause. So it should be with trade unions and employers. Neither the men nor the employers should assume to sit in judgment in their own case, because neither can see both sides of the question. It is very rarely indeed in my experience that one party is entirely right and the other party wholly wrong. You must get a disinterested party to judge between them, and all will be well.' Have we not among us men of public spirit who would be willing thus to associate themselves to endeavor to bring to an amicable and impartial settlement this class of disputes, without interfering with definite trade regulations?"

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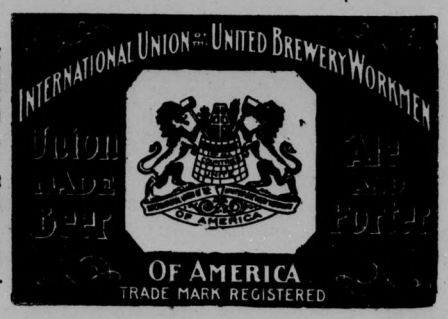

AMONG THE UNIONS.

The Allied Provision Trades Council has elected the following officers: President, Joseph E. Vera; Vice-President, O. E. Henley; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Holt; Trustees—Stephen Drake, Charles F. Fleischmann and J. Lally. After installation of the newly elected officers there was a high jinks, with speeches, music and songs.

* * *

The Master Barbers' Association, after an unsuccessful attempt to reduce the prevailing wage scale, has deferred further action indefinitely.

* * *

Butchers' Union No. 115 gave a high jinks on Wednesday evening in Labor Temple Hall and presented a varied and attractive program, including vocal and instrumental selections, recitations, speeches, character sketches and boxing bouts. The committee in charge was composed of the following: Chairman, D. J. Murray; A. Schnucker, Charles Wenk, J. J. Krelzmer, William Baringer, Alfred Hooper, Edward Powers, William English, Walter Scott, Arthur O'Neil.

* * *

Waitresses' Union No. 48 has indorsed the proposed Twentieth Century social organization which is being formed to give working women educational and social advantages. The union also admitted four new members.

* * *

Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410 will hold its first meeting in the new Clerks' Hall on Van Ness Avenue next Monday evening. On Monday evening, August 17th, the union will give a housewarming. The raffle for the benefit of the widow of a deceased member was also postponed until that date.

* * *

The Federated Trades Council and the Building Trades Council of Sacramento have joined forces for the proper observation of Labor Day. All the unions of the two organizations will parade during the day and at night there is to be a grand ball.

* * *

Coopers' Union No. 131 at its meeting last Thursday night presented a valuable gold badge, bearing upon its face the emblem of the Coopers' International Union, to S. A. Hollis, the retiring Treasurer. W. F. Stanwood, in making the presentation, said that the badge was emblematic of the union's appreciation of Hollis' faithful service for five consecutive terms in taking care of the funds.

* * *

Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, at its last meeting admitted to membership five candidates. Ten dollars were donated to the Bottle Caners on strike, and it was decided to have the history of the union written for publication in the special Labor Day edition of the LABOR CLARION.

* * *

The Pile Drivers' and Bridge Workers' Union at its last meeting donated $25 to the Bottle Caners on strike.

* * *

Stablemen's Union No. 404 will move from Fourteenth and Church streets to 807 Folsom street, and will meet hereafter on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month.

* * *

During the last session of San Francisco Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists, $25 was donated to sister lodges in the East and South. members of which are on strike. Warrants amounting in the aggregate to $35 were drawn in favor of members of the lodge on the sick list. James T. Bailey, L. L. Gummow and E. H. Misner were appointed a committee to receive the ballots to be cast on referendum vote for several amendments submitted by the grand lodge. The returns must be in before September 1 in order to be counted. The lodge took final action on an amendment to the local by-laws. It decided to publish a history of the organization in the LABOR CLARION. Four candidates for membership were elected and five applications were received.

* * *

The Postal Clerks' Association has elected William P. Donovan and Louis De Bow as delegates to the Labor Council.

* * *

Michael Casey and John McLaughlin leave for St. Louis in a few days to attend the convention of Teamsters, as delegates from the local organization.

* * *

The Retail Clerks are going to start an athletic club. It is a good idea to provide means for developing the physical being. A man is better able to attend to the duties of life when his health is good, and sedentary occupations require some relaxing diversion.

* * *

Andrew J. Gallagher, Secretary of the Labor Council, has been elected a delegate by the local union of photo-engravers to the International Union of the craft, which convenes in New York City on September 8th.

* * *

The last session of the Labor Council was addressed by E. F. Treadwell, of the State Commission on Taxation. He favored the adoption of the amendment submitted and showed himself a master of the intricate subject. The discussion was postponed until August 14th.

* * *

It was announced that Vice-President J. F. Valentine of the American Federation of Labor will investigate the bottle caners' strike, the trouble between the boilermakers and the difference between the bath-house porters and the Sutro baths.

The bottle caners reported that little progress is being made in the settlement of the strike, and that only three girls had been recalled to work.

The upholsterers reported that an effort was made to reduce wages, but that after conferences with manufacturers the matter was amicably adjusted without a cut in pay.

* * *

John H. Marble, formerly an attorney for several of the San Francisco unions, as well as the Labor Council, is making a name for himself in the legal department of the Interstate Commerce Commission. His ability was tested in the rebate cases instituted by the Commission against the Southern Pacific Company in this city, and he proved able to meet all requirements. Mr. Marble writes from Washington, D. C., extending his best wishes to the LABOR CLARION and paying a touching tribute to the late J. J. O'Neill. One of Mr. Marble's paragraphs is worthy of reproduction:

"The trade union is not a thing by itself, separate and apart from other movements for collective right doing. Only by right methods can the labor movement be strong and effective. Short cuts to good ends are sometimes extremely tempting, but those who have been long in the movement know that bad methods are always dangerous and harmful, and usually disastrous."

Bacon—I see animal life is to be found at all depths under the water, but vegetation does not flourish under great pressure. Egbert—What do you suppose they do down there. Have to depend on canned stuff, I suppose.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The prodigal son wrote the old man as follows: "I got religion at camp meeting the other day. Send me ten dollars." But the old man replied: "Religion is free. You got the wrong kind."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

August 3, Buffalo, N. Y., National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

August 4, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 6, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Typographical Union.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

August 11, Indianapolis, Ind., Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 24, Milwaukee, Wis., United Garment Workers' of America.

September 1, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.

September 7, Louisville, Ky., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

September 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

September 8, Eureka, Cal., International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.

September 10, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.

September 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 15, Salt Lake City, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 17, New York City, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.

September 17, New York City, International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 5, Washington, D. C., Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

November 9, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.

November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

November 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

December 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes.

December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

Eugene Field was at a dinner in London when the conversation turned to the subject of lynching in the United States. It was the general opinion that a large percentage of Americans met death at the end of a rope. Finally the hostess turned to Field and asked:

"You, sir, must have often seen these affairs?"

"Yes," replied Field, "hundreds of them."

"Oh, do tell us about a lynching you have seen yourself," broke in half a dozen voices at once.

"Well, the night before I sailed for England," said Field. "I was giving a dinner at a hotel to a party of intimate friends when a colored waiter spilled a plate of soup over the gown of a lady at an adjoining table. The gown was utterly ruined, and the gentlemen of her party at once seized the waiter, tied a rope around his neck, and at a signal from the injured lady swung him into the air."

"Horrible!" said the hostess, with a shudder. "And did you actually see this yourself?"

"Well, no," admitted Field apologetically. "Just at that moment I happened to be downstairs killing the chef for putting mustard in the blanc mange."

Union men should demand Blue Diamond and Nickel In union-made cigars. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting was exceptionally well attended. A number of women members added a cheerful touch to the Hall's appearance. The main event of the afternoon was the contest for Secretary-Treasurer. L. Michelson, T. D. McKenna and L. F. Compton were placed in nomination, and the contest resulted in the order as here printed. Considering the importance of the position, there was an absence of friction between the contestants, and their friends worked valiantly for success. The retiring Secretary-Treasurer, Will J. French, was given a rising vote of thanks for his services to the organization, and he was elected Trustee in Mr. Michelson's place. D. G. Francis of the *Call* was chosen as floor member of the Executive Committee.

Miss Grace Clark, R. H. Bamfield, Thos. B. Nichols and Ernest F. Pontin applied for membership. Their applications were referred to the Membership Committee. This committee will meet on Thursday evening, August 13th, in the union rooms at 787 Market street. Any member interested should attend.

George Steedman was elected to membership and impressively obligated.

The report of the Eexcutive Committee referred feelingly to the deaths of John Helmer and Henry Martin Clayes. The former was well known in the job section, and Mr. Clayes had held the position of day foreman on the *Examiner* for several years.

Ten of the applications filed for the old-age pension were approved by the International officers. In the case of John H. Talt, the Executive Council desires further information, and if this "topic" should meet the gentleman's eye, he is requested to call at No. 21's headquarters. William Armstrong, Daniel Connell, Julius Copp, D. G. Lewis, J. H. McCrosky, J. K. Phillips, J. L. Russell, Sr., A. W. Sefton, George L. Taylor and A. R. Sparrowe are the ten who will have the pleasure of participating in the initial effort of the union printers of the land to help those who have borne the heat of battle in the days gone by.

A decision rendered by President Tracy concerning overtime for linotype and monotype operators for Sunday work was discussed, and it was decided to make the question a special order of business after initiation at the August regular meeting. Operators should make a note of this and be present to express their views.

The sum of $10 was donated to the Bottle Caners' Union, as requested by the Labor Council. A request from the manager of the LABOR CLARION for support in issuing the special Labor Day edition resulted in the adoption of the Executive Committee's recommendation that No. 21 take a page to describe its history as a labor organization. This page should make interesting reading, for we used to have a circular issued by the Pacific Coast Society of Compositors in 1850. This relic was burned in the big fire.

A. S. Winchester applied for admission to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The special committee appointed by the chair reported favorably on the application, and the usual appropriation was made to pay all expenses to the Home as soon as the authorities and the medical officers approve the request.

President George A. Tracy was granted three weeks' leave of absence to attend the Boston Convention of the I. T. U. He is Chairman of the Appeals Committee, and leaves for the East on Saturday next, August 1st, accompanied by Delegate-elect W. H. Ellis.

The report of the Scale Committee informed the union that the arbitration proceedings with the Publishers' Association are now in the hands of the National Board. President Lynch has notified us that the case will be considered at the September meeting. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered those friends who assisted the Typographical Union in the preparation of its side of the controversy. Those who will receive this acknowledgment are Miss Lucile. Eaves, P. H. McCarthy, Woman's Auxiliary No. 18, Mrs. Anita M. Phillips, Louis Boehm, Meyer H. Levy, R. Dumaraz, J. D. Tadich, W. A. Cole, B. Katschinski, Kelleher & Browne, Wallenstein & Frost, L. G. Salomon, Robert Roos, Prager & Co., James A. Johnston, C. H. J. Truman, W. W. Coggin, Rollin C. Ayres and Harry W. Knoll.

The Secretary-Treasurer's yearly and monthly financial statements were read, and the Auditing Committee reported that the books, accounts and vouchers were correct in every particular. During the month there were thirty-one cards deposited and thirty-seven withdrawn.

George S. Hollis reported for the Entertainment Committee that the picnic to be held on Sunday, September 6th, at Fairfax Park, was surely going to be a success.

The committee on the equalization of work is going to meet regularly each Wednesday afternoon at headquarters. Those members interested are invited to attend and participate in the deliberations.

H. A. Parry is receiving the congratulations of his friends on account of the advent of an eleven-pound boy in the family circle. The stork called on the 19th inst., and Horace says that his son is going to appropriate his name with the Jr. letters appended. The prospects are that the new-comer will be a printer, and thus keep up the family reputation as first laid down by the late veteran officer of No. 21, Adam Parry.

Frank Wandress, George H. Mires and Thomas Packham (the latter the foreman of the *Call* stereotyping department), left for Tuscan Springs last Tuesday evening. This is an annual outing of the first of the trio, and he comes back each time looking ten years younger. One of the questions rapidly coming to the front is: "How old is Frank?" He gives Tuscan all the credit.

George C. Thrasher left for Kansas City on Wednesday evening. He received a telegram that his father's health was so poor that it was deemed advisable to have him return.

Adam Alexander, father of H. M. Alexander, died in Stockton on the 21st inst., as the result of injuries sustained in a fall from a house which he was painting. The deceased was sixty-four years of age. He was a native of Pennsylvania and served with credit through the Civil War. At the time of death Mr. Alexander was Quartermaster of Rawlins Post, No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic, and the remains were interred by the comrades of the Post, assisted by the Odd Fellows of Stockton. H. M. Alexander has the sympathy of his San Francisco friends.

A. F. Heuer intends to move over the bay, and he wants to sell his two-story house, finished last December, at the corner of Noe and Twenty-second streets. The lot is 25x114, the basement is finished, and the house is attractive in every respect. It can be purchased for $500 cash, with the balance to stand as rent. This is a good opportunity for someone to obtain a home. ***

AMENDED.

In these days genius is the capacity for taking gains.—*Life.*

The "Nickel In" Cigars are high grade, union made cigars. ***

Cars are now running to

Parkside

5 Cent Fare

¶ PRICES WILL ADVANCE RAPIDLY.

¶ Transfer at Ingleside or at 20th Ave., and H Street.

¶ See PARKSIDE, or write.

Parkside Realty Company

409 Crocker Building, S. F.

$1.00—A WEEK—$1.00
Ready Made Suits
CALIFORNIA CREDIT CLOTHING COMPANY
59 STOCKTON STREET, Near Market

GOLDEN GATE COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 2401 Fillmore Street, San Francisco.

B. U. July '08 Local 21

SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for July is black on pink.

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

Milkers Protective Union, 8861 OF CALIFORNIA — UNION MILK CREAM — BUTTER AND CHEESE — A.F.L. PRODUCED UNDER SANITARY CONDITIONS

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory No.

Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of **Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.**

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET. BOSTON, MASS.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight Street.

The customary weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on July 28, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Mr. O. J. Preston was admitted to membership by initiation and Miss R. Arlington, of Local No. 210, Fresno, and C. T. Wippern, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, were admitted on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. A. Carlino and C. H. Magennis, and were laid over one week. The membership on transfer of Mr. L. Bendtz, of Local No. 241, Butte, Mont., was annulled, and the member was erased from the roll of membership in conformity with Federation law, on account of the failure of Mr. Bendtz to comply with decisions rendered in charge proceedings.

Messrs. A. Masino, B. T. McBain and R. L. Sampsell have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

Mr. Cesare Caspari is at present an inmate of St. Luke's Hospital, this city, and under treatment for a complication of ailments. Prior to entering the hospital Mr. Caspari's condition was of grave concern to his friends but late reports are to the effect that his condition has improved considerably and of there being fair prospects of his restoration to health.

Members that accept marching engagements and that are not engaged for the Labor Day parade, are requested to notify the Secretary of the fact, giving name, address and instrument played.

It is reported that Attorney-General Bonaparte has decided that the Marine Band of Washington, D. C., is upon the same plane, in so far as the late action of Congress prohibiting bands in the governmental service from entering into competition with civilian musicians is concerned, as are all other army or naval bands. The decision merits the hearty endorsement of the membership of the American Federation of Musicians, and clearly indicates the intention of those in authority to make the Congressional prohibition effective. There are the best of reasons to believe that in future bands in the governmental service, or individual members thereof, will be restrained from interfering in any way with the opportunity of civilian professionals earning a livelihood.

Messrs. Bellman, Bangle, Paulsen, Arriola and Peckham have returned from their late professional visit to St. Paul with the local organization of Mystic Shriners. The trip is reported to have been very pleasant and unmarred by any incident of a regrettable nature. Particular mention has been made of the splendid quality of liquid refreshments obtainable in Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., etc. Mr. "Johnnie" Hobbs, upon termination of his engagement at St. Paul, departed on a three-months' trip to Scotland, accompanied by Mrs. Hobbs, and word of his departure from New York City on July 21 on board the Mauretania has been lately received.

Mr. Daniel A. Ryan has been retained as legal counsel in the proceedings before Judge Troutt on the petition to have the existing temporary restraining order made permanent, and thereby allow members of the musical profession playing legitimate advertising engagements without further interference by the municipal authorities. Hearing upon the petition has been set for Monday, August 3, and assurance is given that everything points to a successful outcome of the matter.

NOT THE KING.

Royal names for hotels are sometimes the cause of peculiar misunderstandings. An aged farmer from the home county decided to make a visit to Toronto. It was the first time he had been at a city station, and when a hotel crier hurried to him with the interrogation, "King Edward?" the newcomer simply smiled as he answered, "No, sir—Thomas Cox, of Eramosa."—*Exchange.*

The twelfth annual convention of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council was held in the city of Watertown, New York, last week. The convention had been called at Watertown because that section is the worst organized part of the State, having but one union office in a radius of about one hundred miles. Investigation promises great success for earnest organization work in that vicinity, and the convention was extended for six days to permit delegates and visitors to carry out organizing program which had been mapped out in advance by International Union representatives.

The Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company of Whitman, Mass., has signed a contract for the use of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union stamp. There are over 1,000 hands employed in the factory, and this is the first time an agreement has been entered into between the union and the company. The concern does business in the same town as the Regal shoe house. The latter, as is known, is a non-union establishment. The Boot and Shoe Workers are to be congratulated on the outcome of the negotiations with the Commonwealth Company.

Demand union-stamped shoes.

YOU ARE INVITED TO OUR
"23" Skiddoo
OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE
Twenty-third Year Sixth Location
Music and Peanuts Free.
Saturday Evening, August 1, 1908
8 to 10 P. M.
Ceylon Tea Co.
1909 Mission Street
Near Fifteenth
HENRY W. BURMESTER

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK
¶ Invites you to open a commercial or savings account.
¶ Interest paid on savings. Open every Saturday evening for the receipt of deposits, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
¶ Our magnificent armor-plate vaults offer an absolutely safe receptacle for the storing of valuables of every description.
¶ SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT REASONABLE RATES.

LABOR DAY
UNIFORMS
ORDER FROM
PAUL E. BOLLIER
TELEPHONE PARK 1356
235 GUERRERO STREET

Can't Bust 'Em
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
Argonaut Shirts

Take the Family to
Santa Cruz
SUNDAY
ROUND TRIP
$2.50
Leave Third and Townsend Streets Depot
Sundays at 7:20 A. M.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Ticket Offices:
884 MARKET ST. 3d and TOWNSEND STS. 14 POWELL ST.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

United Cigar Stores.

M. A. Gunst Cigar Stores.

The Orpheum.

The bill at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee will be rich in attraction and novelty. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne will appear in Mr. Cressy's latest and best effort, "The Village Lawyer," which abounds in quaint and humorous dialogue. A particularly enjoyable feature of the coming programme will be Jesse L. Lasky's musical production, "The Military Octette," and "The Girl With the Baton," which is one of the costliest and most pretentious novelties in vaudeville. Cornets, trombones, bugles, fifes, drums, Roman triumphal trumpets, tom toms, violins, cymbals, tambourines and triangles are all introduced under the guidance of "The Girl with the Baton." A unique musical act will be introduced by Ines and Taki, Italian musicians, who are making their first American tour. Both are vocalists as well as instrumental soloists. The Dancing Mitchells, the Creole, Black Prince and the Octoroon, who have long been popular with the public, will provide a quarter of an hour of excellent divertisement with effective and even gorgeous changes of costume. Next week will be the last week of the Basque Grand Opera Quartette, Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker, who will present a new sketch entitled "The Bachelor and the Maid," Fentelle and Carr, and of that fine character comedian, Ben Welch, in his Hebrew and Italian imitations. A new series of Motion Pictures will conclude the performance.

Hook—I understand he married a cool million. Cook—Yes, but he's complaining now because he hasn't been able to thaw out any of it.—*Illustrated Bits.*

Wickson—A pawnbroker would never make a successful baseball pitcher. Dickson—And why so? Wickson—Because the umpire would be sure to call three balls on him to start with.

FAIR OR UNFAIR, WHICH?
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

GOOD JUDGES

Smoke Blue Diamond and Nickel In Cigars. The best cigars on earth at the price. Made by Thrane Bros., 1800 Market St., S. F. Union made cigars for union men. ***

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes—2d Wedeesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. Joseph E. Vera, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employes—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., Advance Hall, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders 'Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employes, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employes—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall. 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Theatrical Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos.Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.

S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.

Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.

Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.

Pragers, Jones and Market.

Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.

Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.

Schoenfelds, Ellis and Fillmore.

Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.

Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.

A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
†Monotype machines.
‡Simplex machines.

(2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(164) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(186) Bardell Art Co., 711 Sansome.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *†Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *†Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(71) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) ‡San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) ‡San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(62) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott & Alexander, 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) Williams Printing Co., 404 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

(2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumbler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

Meet Me Face to Face

TOM

Honest Reductions in Hats

$5.00 Straws now $2.50
$3.50 Straws now $1.75
$2.50 Straws now $1.25

$ 5.00 Panamas now $ 3.65
$ 7.50 Panamas now $ 4.50
$10.00 Panamas now $ 6.50
$15.00 Panamas now $11.50
$20.00 Panamas now $14.50

TOM DILLON
712 Market St. Opp. Call Bldg.

LABOR DAY
BADGES BANNERS AND BUTTONS
BEST GOODS BEST PRICES
MADE UNDER THE UNION LABEL
THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO.
PHONE DOUGLAS 1806
S.F. OFFICE: 402 MONADNOCK BUILDING

Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore
Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building
Phone WEST 6000.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, August 2
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.
Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays) 10, 25, 50c.
ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.
WILL M. CRESSY and BLANCHE DAYNE, in "The Village Lawyer;" JESSE LASKY'S MILITARY OCTETTE and "THE GIRL WITH THE BATON;" INES AND TAKI; DANCING MITCHELLS; BASQUE GRAND OPERA QUARTETTE; WILBUR MACK AND NELLA WALKER in "THE BACHELOR AND THE MAID;" FENTELLE AND CARR; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week of the favorite character comedian, BEN WELCH.

The German Savings and Loan Society

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS

To accommodate depositors residing in the Mission, a branch of The German Savings and Loan Society of 526 California Street, for the receipt and payment of deposits, will be located at

2572 MISSION STREET

between 21st and 22d Streets, on and after Saturday, August 1st, 1908.

OFFICE HOURS - - - - 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays from - - - - 10 A. M. to 12 M.
Saturday Evenings from 6.30 P. M. to 8 P.M. for receipt of deposits only

THE LUCKY KEY?

Beginning today, August 1st, you will receive a key with each and every box of one dozen quarts or two dozen pints of Wieland's Extra Pale or Brown Beer.

The Lucky Key unlocks a drawer within a handsome safe—it contains One Hundred Dollars.

If any one of the keys you receive with a box of John Wieland's Beer will unlock the drawer, it's the Lucky Key—One Hundred Dollars is yours and the safe too!

Ask for Wieland's when ordering beer—get the Lucky Key, the safe and the one hundred dollars.

Write your name and address on the tags attached to keys—deposit your key or keys on or before noon, Monday, August 31st, 1908, at the store of Brown Bros. & Co., 664 Market Street, next to Chronicle (where the safe is now on exhibition), on which date the safe drawer will be opened. If you have the Lucky Key, the money and safe will be sent to your address—or if you attend the opening and own the Lucky Key the money and safe is yours; you can dispose of it as you wish.

Keys returned later than the time and date stated will not be applied to the lock and will be discarded.

Drink Wieland's Beer

Every method known to the science and art of brewing has been employed to perfect Wieland's Beer.

Sparkling with life, snap and zest, Wieland's Beer is the key to health, invigorating—possessing quality resulting from the careful selection of hardy barley, perfect hops, combined with master brewers' skill to brew for discriminating tastes.

Perfect for the table—the ideal home beer.

Brewery's Own Bottling

Order a box of Wieland's Beer to-day—from your grocer. Costs you no more than other beers. **GET THE LUCKY KEY!** You cannot buy a key—they are given free with your order. There is also a safe containing one hundred dollars on exhibition at the store of The Hub Clothing Co., 11th and Broadway, Oakland, to be given away on the same day to the customers of our Oakland Branch.

JOHN WIELAND BREWERY
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTICE—Each month a safe containing one hundred dollars will be given away. It is important that you deposit your key or keys on time and at the place stated, as you may have the Lucky Key—the safe and money must go to its rightful owner. In the event of the Lucky Key not being returned, the safe and money will be given over to charity.

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ADVERTISING AGENCY
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.